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EXAMINER

DUONG, THOMAS

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2145

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/723,324

Applicant(s)

ISAAC ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas Duong

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment*

1. This office action is in response to the applicants Amendment filed on February 22, 2006. Applicant amended *claims 1, 17, 29, 40, 53, 64, and 75*. *Claims 1-81* are presented for further consideration and examination.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
3. *Claims 1-24, 29-49, 54-71, and 76-81* are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hubbard (US006745239B1), in view of Glitho et al. (US005999973A), and further in view of Abrams (US006151608).
4. With regard to *claim 1*, Hubbard discloses,
  - *extracting organizational information from at least two service providers to form at least two organizational information protocols, wherein one organizational information protocol corresponds to each of the at least two service providers;* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line35 – col.6, line 28)

Hubbard teaches a method for migrating configuration settings wherein *"if the user does have an existing ISP relationship, the computer supplier contacts the ISP with which the user has a relationship and obtains configuration data associated with the existing ISP relationship"* (Hubbard, col.2, lines 9-12).

According to Hubbard, *"the configuration data may help to define some parameters of an existing ISP relationship. In one embodiment, each ISP relationship may have unique configuration data, which might allow the configuration data to identify a user associated with a given ISP relationship"* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 11-15). Hubbard discloses for *"a migration program may determine whether or not migration of configuration settings may be supported with the current customer (i.e., determine whether the customer's existing computing system and/or ISP will support data migration)"* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 37-41). Hence, Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

- *accessing a first at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – col.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line35 – col.6, line 28)

Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

- *receiving, according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the first at least one of the at least two service providers, of a first plurality of information related to the user, upon said accessing a first at least one of the at least two service providers;* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – col.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line35 – col.6, line 28)

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Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

However, Hubbard does not explicitly disclose,

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user;*
- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;*
- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two service providers;*

Glitho teaches,

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user;* (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)

Glitho teaches of an “*interface 12 [that] utilizes a data migration logic 26 to support the transfer of subscriber data among and between the customer administrative system 14, the database network elements 16 and external entities. This data migration logic 26 receives migration requests, determines which nodes (such as, for example, certain ones of the database network elements 16) comprise the source and destination nodes for the migration, generates migration commands having a proper format for communication to and/understanding by each individual one of the necessary nodes, and routes the properly formatted commands to the necessary nodes for handling*” (Glitho, col.4, lines 43-54). Furthermore, Glitho anticipates that the “*external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users*” (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

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- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user; (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

Glitho teaches of an *“interface 12 [that] utilizes a data migration logic 26 to support the transfer of subscriber data among and between the customer administrative system 14, the database network elements 16 and external entities. This data migration logic 26 receives migration requests, determines which nodes (such as, for example, certain ones of the database network elements 16) comprise the source and destination nodes for the migration, generates migration commands having a proper format for communication to and/understanding by each individual one of the necessary nodes, and routes the properly formatted commands to the necessary nodes for handling”* (Glitho, col.4, lines 43-54). Furthermore, Glitho anticipates that the *“external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users”* (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two service providers; (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

Glitho teaches of *“permitting external data access through a web-server and an Internet connection”* (Glitho, col.2, lines 55-56) and the *“external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users”* (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Glitho with the teachings of Hubbard to *"[address] the foregoing concerns relating to transaction-related data access to and maintaining the integrity and security of data stored in the customer administrative system and database network elements by permitting external entity data access through a web-server and an Internet connection"* (Glitho, col.2, lines 51-56). In addition, Hubbard anticipates having *"the customer be prompted to determine whether or not the consumer would like to have his or her ISP configuration settings migrated"* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 44-46).

However, Hubbard and Glitho do not explicitly disclose,

- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two service providers according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two service providers.*

Abrams teaches,

- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two service providers according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two service providers.*

(Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Abrams teaches that the *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). According to Abrams, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"* (Abrams,

col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams teaches *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Abrams with the teachings of Hubbard and Glitho to *"provide a method and system for migrating data without writing any code but rather using migration rules and the use of patterns to translate and transform the data to be mapped"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 30-33); and, *"in addition, to supporting conversion efforts, the invention provides support for performing consolidation, restoration from an archive, migration to new instances, upgrading to a new release, adding bolt-ons and enhancements, and changing business requirements"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 9-63).

5. With regard to claims 2-5, 31-34, 55-58, and 77-81, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,

- wherein the at least two service providers provide services in a service provision area. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – col.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)



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- *wherein the service provision area is at least one selected from banking and financial services, email services, on line calendar and address book services, mysite.com pages, bill payment services, and application service providers.*  
(Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)
  - *wherein the banking and financial services are at least one selected from the group consisting of payment of a mortgage, a loan, a balance transfer, account balances, filling out of forms, credit checks, digital signal encryption, and login and password information.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)
  - *wherein the mysite.com site is at least one selected from the group consisting of an ISP site, a wireless customization site, a shopping site, and an online trading site.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)
6. With regard to claims 6-13, 35-39, 45-46, 59-63, and 69, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,
- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes a format and a location for the first plurality of information.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46; )

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- *further comprising, upon said extracting, formatting the organizational information protocol for each service provider into an organizational information database organized by service provider. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46; Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*
- *wherein the organizational information protocol represents a manner of organization of the at least one service provider, information entry methods for the at least one service provider, and information extraction methods for the at least one service provider (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*
- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes keys that precede the first plurality of information on the at least one service provider. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

7. With regard to claim 14, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,

- *wherein the migration selection interface comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a clickable icon, a button, a tile, an authorization box, an entry of a name, an entry of a password, an entry of personal information, and an entry of credit card information. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4,*

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lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12;  
col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)

8. With regard to claims 15, 40, and 64, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,
- *wherein said accessing a first at least one service provider comprises entering a user name and password.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)
9. With regard to claims 16-20, 41-44, and 65-68, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,
- *wherein said receiving the first plurality of information further comprises normalizing of the first plurality of information into a same format as the organizational information protocol database.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46; Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)
- Abrams teaches that the “*invention’s data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination*” (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). According to Abrams, “*the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data*” (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams teaches “*the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in*

*destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table” (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.*

- *wherein said normalizing is performed by an import coordinating service.*  
(Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46; Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)
- *wherein said normalizing comprises sending, by the import coordinating service, of control messages, which control messages receive the first plurality of information according to the organizational information protocol.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)

10. With regard to claims 21-22, 47-48, and 70, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,

- *wherein the first plurality of information includes personal information data and errors that occurred during said receiving of a first plurality.* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)
- *wherein the errors include information requested by said receiving that could not be located and information requested by said receiving that was not formatted*

*according to the organizational information protocol. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Gliitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

11. With regard to claims 23-24, 49, and 71, Hubbard, Gliitho, and Abrams disclose,

- *wherein said denormalizing comprises sending export control messages that map the second plurality of information into a proper location on the second at least one service provider. (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28; Gliitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

12. With regard to claims 29, 54, and 76, Hubbard discloses,

- *extracting organizational information from at least two service providers to form at least two organizational information protocols, wherein one organizational information protocol corresponds to each of the at least two service providers; (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – co.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line 35 – col.6, line 28)*

Hubbard teaches a method for migrating configuration settings wherein *“if the user does have an existing ISP relationship, the computer supplier contacts the ISP with which the user has a relationship and obtains configuration data associated with the existing ISP relationship”* (Hubbard, col.2, lines 9-12).

According to Hubbard, *“the configuration data may help to define some parameters of an existing ISP relationship. In one embodiment, each ISP relationship may have unique configuration data, which might allow the*

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*configuration data to identify a user associated with a given ISP relationship”* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 11-15). Hubbard discloses for *“a migration program may determine whether or not migration of configuration settings may be supported with the current customer (i.e., determine whether the customer’s existing computing system and/or ISP will support data migration)”* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 37-41). Hence, Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

- *accessing a first at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – col.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line35 – col.6, line 28)

Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

- *receiving, according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the first at least one of the at least two service providers, of a first plurality of information related to the user, upon said accessing a first at least one of the at least two service providers;* (Hubbard, col.1, line 65 – col.2, line 48; col.4, lines 11-58; col.5, line35 – col.6, line 28)

Hubbard discloses a method for migration configuration settings wherein the configuration data of one ISP is obtained from the particular ISP.

However, Hubbard does not explicitly disclose,

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user;*
- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;*

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- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two service providers;*

Glitho teaches,

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user; (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

Glitho teaches of an “*interface 12 [that] utilizes a data migration logic 26 to support the transfer of subscriber data among and between the customer administrative system 14, the database network elements 16 and external entities. This data migration logic 26 receives migration requests, determines which nodes (such as, for example, certain ones of the database network elements 16) comprise the source and destination nodes for the migration, generates migration commands having a proper format for communication to and/or understanding by each individual one of the necessary nodes, and routes the properly formatted commands to the necessary nodes for handling*” (Glitho, col.4, lines 43-54). Furthermore, Glitho anticipates that the “*external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users*” (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two service providers upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user; (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)*

Glitho teaches of an “*interface 12 [that] utilizes a data migration logic 26 to support the transfer of subscriber data among and between the customer administrative system 14, the database network elements 16 and external*

*entities. This data migration logic 26 receives migration requests, determines which nodes (such as, for example, certain ones of the database network elements 16) comprise the source and destination nodes for the migration, generates migration commands having a proper format for communication to and/or understanding by each individual one of the necessary nodes, and routes the properly formatted commands to the necessary nodes for handling"* (Glitho, col.4, lines 43-54). Furthermore, Glitho anticipates that the *"external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users"* (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two service providers is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two service providers;* (Glitho, col.2, line 51 – col.3, line 12; col.4, lines 43-54; col.5, lines 6-46)

Glitho teaches of *"permitting external data access through a web-server and an Internet connection"* (Glitho, col.2, lines 55-56) and the *"external entities at issue herein comprise service providers, retailers and users"* (Glitho, col.5, lines 20-21). Hence, Glitho teaches of providing an interface that allows the user to choose data migration among external entities such as service providers.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Glitho with the teachings of Hubbard to *"[address] the foregoing concerns relating to transaction-related data access to and maintaining the integrity and security of data stored in the customer administrative system and database network elements by permitting external entity data access through a web-server and an Internet connection"* (Glitho, col.2, lines



51-56). In addition, Hubbard anticipates having *"the customer be prompted to determine whether or not the consumer would like to have his or her ISP configuration settings migrated"* (Hubbard, col.4, lines 44-46).

However, Hubbard and Glitho do not explicitly disclose,

- *normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format;*
- *denormalizing the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information;*
- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two service providers according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two service providers.*

Abrams teaches,

- *normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format;* (Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Abrams teaches that the *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). According to Abrams, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"* (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams teaches *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12,

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lines 24-30). Also, Abrams teaches of “[accommodating] all of the different translations and transformations of data” (Abrams, col.5, lines 38-40).

- *denormalizing the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information;* (Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Abrams teaches that the *“invention’s data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination”* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). According to Abrams, *“the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data”* (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams teaches *“the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table”* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). Also, Abrams teaches of “[accommodating] all of the different translations and transformations of data” (Abrams, col.5, lines 38-40).

- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two service providers according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two service providers.* (Abrams, col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Abrams teaches that the *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). According to Abrams, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"* (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams teaches *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of Abrams with the teachings of Hubbard and Glitho to *"provide a method and system for migrating data without writing any code but rather using migration rules and the use of patterns to translate and transform the data to be mapped"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 30-33); and, *"in addition, to supporting conversion efforts, the invention provides support for performing consolidation, restoration from an archive, migration to new instances, upgrading to a new release, adding bolt-ons and enhancements, and changing business requirements"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 9-63).

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13. Claims 25-28, 50-53, and 72-75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hubbard (US006745239B1), in view of Glitho et al. (US005999973A), in view of Abrams (US006151608), and further in view of Burson et al. (US006405245B1).

14. With regard to claims 25-28, 50-53, and 72-75, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams disclose,

See *claims 1, 29, and 54* rejection as detailed above.

However, Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams do not explicitly disclose,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one service provider for the user migrated to the second at least one service provider.*
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one service provider.*

Burson teaches,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one service provider for the user migrated to the second at least one service provider.* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one service provider* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burson with the teachings of Hubbard, Glitho, and Abrams to recover for the cost of providing a service to the client as well as the new service provider.

### ***Response to Arguments***

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15. Applicant's arguments with respect to *claims 1-81* have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas Duong whose telephone number is 571/272-3911. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 4:00PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason D. Cardone can be reached on 571/272-3933. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571/273-8300 for regular communications and 571/273-8300 for After Final communications.

*Thomas Duong (AU2145)*

*March 31, 2006*

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jason D. Cardone', is written over the printed name.

*Supervisory PE (AU2145)*